JUNIOR CERTIFICATE, 2009

MARKING SCHEME

ENVIRONMENTAL
AND SOCIAL STUDIES

HIGHER LEVEL

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND MARKING SCHEME

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1   Procedures
The procedures for marking will consist of:
(a)   Careful reading and analysis of all answers.
(b)   Allocation of marks to the components according to the agreed scheme.
(c)   Addition of the marks with attention to:
        (i) Maximum per section
        (ii) Maximum per question.

2   Components
(a)   <u>Facts</u>
        (i) Identification of visually prepared data
        (ii) Stating facts.
(b)   <u>Significant Relevant Statements (SRS)</u>
        (i)   A fact, aspect or phase of the topic
        (ii) An explanation of a term or concept relevant to the topic
        (iii) A valid interpretation, comment, opinion, judgement relevant to the topic
        (iv) 2/3 tentative statements of fact, etc
        (v) An important cause/effect
        (vi) Valid introductory material.

3   Marking
(a)   Starting from the beginning of the answer, tick clearly thus (/) each fact or SRS.
(b)   <u>The Cumulative Mark</u>
        Award the marks agreed on the marking scheme to each fact or SRS.
(c)   Total the marks awarded to each part of the question in the margin thus > before marking the remainder. Put in the grand total for the question number in the left-hand margin.
(d)   Read all the answers, even the excess, repeated or cancelled. The answer gaining most marks is accepted within the rubrics of the examination paper.
(e)   After each answer is marked and totalled, add the marks to those for the previous question in a box at the bottom of the page. This is a check to ensure the marks on the front cover are totalled correctly at the end.

QUESTION 1   **(24 marks)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS   **(12 marks)**

12 correct answers from the following:

1   (a) degrees
2   (a) barometer
3   (a) 12th century
4   (c) hospital
5   (d) blue star
6   (a) blue and white
7   (b) height above sea level
8   (d) education
9   (c) wind power
10 (b) keep
11 (c) dendrochronology
12 (d) houses
13 (b) 1700s
14 (d) wind   (1m x 12) = 12m

(B) ANCIENT WORLDS   **(6 marks)**

Three relevant statements on one topic from one civilisation.   (2m x 3) = 6m

(C) VIKINGS   **(6 marks)**

1   Denmark   1m

2   Norway   1m

3   Two valid countries   (1+1) = 2m

4   Two types of boat, e.g. long ships/ dragon
    ships/ knarr/ etc.   (1+1) = 2m

QUESTION 2   **(24 marks)**
Choice of (A) Ulster Plantation OR (B) Brazil

(A) THE ULSTER PLANTATION   **(24 marks)**

1	In order to plant the County of Coleraine	2m
2	Each guild built a village or villages on its allotted land.	2m
3	A valid explanation of either Draperstown or Salterstown.	2m
4	They were motivated by profit.	2m
5	Three valid reasons.	(2+2) = 4m
6	Two valid points of evidence.	(2+2) = 4m
7	One from: the river/ moat/ town wall/ look-out towers/ etc.	2m
8	One valid reason.	2m
9	Two valid results.	(2+2) = 4m

<center>**OR**</center>

(B) BRAZIL IN THE 20TH CENTURY (24 marks)

1 45 years   1m

2 The Ford factory   .   1m

3 A very poor wage as men and women are
   prepared to work long hours.   2m

4 One valid explanation of trade union = 2m
   One valid explanation of favela = 2m   (2+2) = 4m

5   It was a piece of land hemmed between a railway
       line and a major highway and of little use to
       anybody.   2m

6   Three problems from: no electricity/ no sewage
     system/ about a mile to nearest water pipe/etc.   (1+1+1) = 3m

7 One valid reason.   2m

8 Two valid pieces of evidence.   (1+1) = 2m

9 Two valid points.   (2+2) = 4m

10 One valid reason.   3m

QUESTION 3   **(24 marks)**

(A) THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION   **(12 marks)**

1 One valid reason, e.g. tired/ afraid/ started
   to work at 4.30/ nothing to eat/ etc.   2m

2 One valid explanation, e.g. paid less than men/
   would not complain/ can get into small places/ etc.   2m

3 One valid injury   2m

4 One valid explanation, e.g. needed for steam power/etc.   3m

5 Two valid reasons, e.g. Laws against it/ children
   have to go to school/ very mechanised/ etc.   (2+1) = 3m

(B) WORLD WAR I   **(12 marks)**

1 One advantage = 2m
   One disadvantage = 2m   4m

2 One valid new weapon, e.g. gas/ etc.   2m

3 Three SRSs   (2x3) = 6m

OR

(C) WORLD WAR II   **(12 marks)**

1 One concentration camp.   3m

2 One valid group of people, e.g. prisoners of
   war/ gypsies/ homosexuals/ communists/ insane, etc.   3m

3 Three SRSs   (2m x 3) = 6m

QUESTION 4   **(24 marks)**

(A) THE DEVELOPED WORLD: WATER USAGE   **(8 marks)**

1   One valid point.   2m

2   Two valid health problems.   (1+1) = 2m

3   Two valid reasons.   (2+2) = 4m

(B) THE DEVOLOPING WORLD: WATER USAGE   **(8 marks)**

1   One valid group or organisation, e.g. Concern /
    Trocaire/ Goal/etc.   2m

2   One valid reason.   2m

3   Two valid examples.   (2+2) = 4m

(C) THE DEVELOPING WORLD: LIFE EXPECTANCY (8 marks)

1   Angola   1m

2   Africa   1m

3   Three valid factors.   (2m x 3) = 6m

QUESTION 5   **(24 marks)**

1   One national secondary road from N84 or N 59   2m

2   Three valid tourist attractions.   (2m x 3) = 6m

3   Train = B
    Air = D
    Ferry = C   (3m x3) = 9m

4   One valid reason, e.g. beside the sea/ flat
    land/ meeting place of route-ways/ the River Corrib/ etc.   3m

5   Two pieces of evidence, e.g.
    Reference to two of the following: schools
    Colleges, university, I.T. = 1m each
    Evidence of location on the map or photograph
    =1m for each.   (1+1+1+1) = 4m